

REMARKS

Claims 1-2 and 4-15 stand rejected. Claim 12 is canceled, rendering its rejection moot. After entry of this amendment, Claims 1, 2 and 4-11, and 13-15 will be pending in the application. Claims 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 15 are amended. Support for the amendment to claims 1 and 9 relating to the sensor and lamp socket being separately adjustable is found in Fig. 1A and the associated written description. Support for the amendment to claim 1 relating to securing the power cord to the sealed housing so as to provide a weather-resistant seal and strain relief is found in the written description on page 4, lines 3-5; and page 5, lines 7-11. Support for amended claim 6 is found on page 5, line 32 to page 6, line 3. Support for amended claims 8 and 10 is found in Fig. 2 and its associated written description, particularly on page 6, lines 29-32. Support for amended claims 13 and 15 is found on page 6, line 32 to page 7, line 5.

In the Amendment submitted May 13, 2004, previously presented claim 6 included a strikethrough (“a the power cord entry”) that should have been deleted. Claim 6 above has been corrected to delete the strikethrough, and is indicated as “currently amended” with the additional changes shown by strikethrough and underline. The undersigned apologizes for this oversight and any confusion it may have created.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 11-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,463,595 by Rodhall et al. (“Rodhall”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,155,474 by Park et al. (“Park”) and U.S. Patent No. 5,371,489 by Carroll et al. (“Carroll”).

Claim 1 is amended to recite that the sensor and lamp socket are separately adjustable. This allows detecting motion in one area, and illuminating another area. For example, the sensor is directed at a gateway, and the light is directed along a driveway; or the sensor is directed at a doorway, and the light is directed at steps leading away from the doorway.

The security device of Rodhall is used in a very different manner, and is intended for a very different purpose. Rodhall states that the security system therein is positioned to detect and illuminate the same zone (see Figs. 2A-2D and Col. 5, lines 24-60). This is because the security device of Rodhall is intended to detect intruders, drive them away, and/or provide an alarm. The security device is not intended to provide outdoor illumination, as described in the instant patent application on page 3, lines 11-15 and as recited in amended claim 1. Thus, Rodhall teaches away from claim 1.

Claim 1 is also amended to recite that the power cord entry secures the power cord to the sealed housing, and that a second end of the power cord is connected to electrical connections within the sealed housing that cooperate with the power cord entry so as to provide a weather-resistant seal and strain relief allowing outdoor use. Rodhall discloses a socket **26** mounted through the housing of the security system. A power cord is plugged into the socket to provide AC power, and the security device includes a battery as a back-up power supply, and various devices to indicate any tampering with the AC supply.

This is a completely different approach from the portable motion-sensing light of claim 1. The socket **26** is mounted against a flat wall of the relatively large security device, which takes up considerably more space than the integrated power cord of the present invention. However, mounting the socket **26** against a flat wall of the housing with a socket cover **44** presents a fairly simple sealing problem, particularly when the security device appears to be intended to sit on its base, in light of the downward-draining socket cover **44** and handle **36** at the top of the housing (Col. 4, lines 62-63). The power cord is not secured to the housing **12**. If someone pulls on the power cord, it would presumably pull out of the socket **26**, leaving the seal between the socket and housing intact. However, the security device is generally intended for use where persons are not supposed to be, so the likelihood of incidental disconnection is slight. Furthermore, the security device includes a back-up battery and various devices, such as an automatic telephone dialer, to notify a user that AC power has been interrupted. Thus, the security

device of Rodhall teaches away from claim 1 because it provides an AC power socket suitable for its intended use.

In the portable motion-sensing light of claim 1, securing the power cord to the sealed housing in a manner that provides a weather-resistant seal and strain relief is important because the portable motion-sensing light is intended to be used where people are supposed to be. In its recited use of providing outdoor motion-sensing illumination, where the power cord might be pulled on, tripped over, or otherwise strained, a weather-resistant seal around the power cord is maintained, keeping the electrical connections within the sealed housing protected from moisture.

For at least the reasons given above, the Applicant believes that claim 1 and all claims that depend from claim 1 are allowable.

Claim 8, as amended, recites a mounting member on a back of the sealed housing so as to facilitate mounting the portable motion-sensing light on an outdoor support structure, and then to facilitate removing the portable motion-sensing light. The Examiner cites Park for disclosing a conventional wall mount; however, the security system of Park is affixed to a wall. Park does not disclose the recited mounting member facilitating mounting and removal of a portable motion-sensing light, and does suggest such a mounting member because the security device of Park is intended to remain mounted in a particular location and orientation so as to obtain a photograph of an intruder. Thus, all elements of claim 8 are not found in the prior art.

Furthermore, there is no motivation to modify the security device of Rodhall to include the mounting member recited in claim 8 because the security device appears to be intended to sit on its base, as indicated by the carrying handle. Rodhall states that a preferred embodiment of the system weighs less than 50 pounds. While this includes a security device of negligible weight, the Applicant urges that the security device of Rodhall is likely to be relatively heavy, in light of the battery and other components contained therein, and undesirable or unsuitable for mounting on outdoor support structures. Furthermore, referring to Figs. 2A-2D, the security device of Rodhall does not provide a sensor or light adjustable with respect to its housing. The active zone

monitored by the security device is determined by pointing the security device in a particular direction. Mounting the security device on an outdoor support structure would limit the amount of adjustability of the device, and would be undesirable. Accordingly, Rodhall teaches away from claim 8, which is further allowable. Claim 10, which depends from claim 9, is believed to be further allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 11 and all claims that depend from claim 11 are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons provided in support of claims 1 and 8, above.

Claim 6, which depends from claim 1, and claims 9-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rodhall '595, Park et al. '474 and Carroll et al. '489, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 4,890,318 Crane et al. ("Crane"). Claims 6 and 9 have been amended to recite that expanding closed-cell foam is applied within a housing around at least one of the power cord entry, a sensor wire entry, and a lamp socket wire entry. Crane discloses a building entrance terminal enclosure with a closed cell gasket between a door and the enclosure. Such a gasket would not provide the advantages obtained by claim 6, wherein expanding closed-cell foam further seals the interior of the housing. In particular, the gasket 69 of Crane is compressed between the door 22 and a land 68 (see Crane, Fig. 8) when the door is secured closed. In comparison, the expanding foam recited in claims 6 and 9 is generally applied in a fluid state and adheres to the surfaces it contacts as the foam expands. The compliant foam at entry points allows minor adjustments and an enhanced seal, as discussed in the written description on page 6, lines 1-6). These advantages are not obtained by the gasket of Crane. Therefore, the Applicant believes that claim 6 is further allowable, and that claim 9 is allowable for the reasons given above, including at least some of the arguments made in support of claim 1.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant believes all claims pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of all pending claims, the withdrawal of all rejections, and the issuance of

YOUNGBLOOD

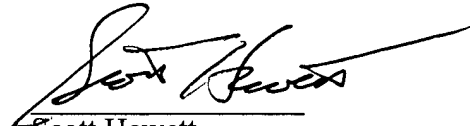
App. Ser. No. 10/077,425

Page 10 of 10

a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date.

If the Examiner believes this amendment does not put all pending claims in condition for allowance, and believes a telephone conference might expedite prosecution of this matter, the undersigned invites the Examiner to telephone him at (707) 591-0789.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Hewett", written over a horizontal line.

Scott Hewett
Reg. No. 41, 836

Scott Hewett
Patent Attorney
400 West Third Street, No. 223
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Tel: (707) 591-0789
Fax: (707) 591-0392